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| ## No advertisement, reflecting upon private character | |

For the Journal.

The Editor of the Herald reviews Cape Fear in a tone, bordering on the personal, a mode of warfare entirely foreign to my nature. He also indulges in the classics and spouts latin. Mr. Bradger, in his great speech at Wilmington, especially cautioned his audience against those who addressed them in anything but plain English, for, said he, they they were afraid of the people, and trying to deceive his people. If this is applied to Editors, I shall, upon the authority of Mr. Bradger, look upon that kind of thing in print, with at least an eye of suspicion.

Mingling freely with my fellow citizens, it has been with pain that I have heard expressions emanating from Southern men, with Southern education, very derogatory to the character and independence of one of our States, and to them, and very probably some of the editorials of the Herald as their model, some young men just verging from boyhood, in their anxiety to vent their spleen upon South Carolina, forget the injury they may inflict on their State.

What, they should South Carolina meet with such unmerited abuse? Are not our interests identical? Are we not "in the same boat," and together must sink or swim? Has not South Carolina by formal act of her legislature invited the co-operation of the Southern States? What notice has North Carolina taken of this invitation? Did not Virginia in as formal a manner, tell her that the surest way to arrive at "concurrent action," was by a separation of the people, and the co-operation party of South Carolina been in the ascendancy until now, co-operation with them has ceased to be a virtue.

The response to these questions by the opponents of secession, would involve them in the unpleasant dilemma of leaving the Union, not wisely but too well—or preserving the Union, at the cost of comfort, to the assertion and maintenance of their rights.

Is it "Aristocracy or contempt?" of North Carolina, that induced Gov. Gist to recommend the prohibition of the introduction of certain property from those States, which may refuse to become members of the Southern Confederacy? The answer is given in the columns of the Herald, and the very clause in the message, copied verbatim, that there was no difference between the "policy of South Carolina" and the "policy of the Black Republicans," establishes the contrary; for any Southern State that will "unite their destiny with her and become stars in the Southern galaxy," will be received "with open arms and an enthusiastic greeting." The prohibition in itself would be a wise maxim, and the Governor in this respect has shown himself a statesman worthy to be guided by the experience of the past.

But my object, (and I use the pronoun singular, to give the Editor of the Herald no cause for cavil) in "scribbling" was, and is now, simply to invite the attention of those who, in their zeal for the Union, so unwittingly or thoughtlessly disparage the State of North Carolina, and if I succeed, the object will have been accomplished. I will have shown to some purpose, and shall feel, without boasting of "brains," or "patriotism," that in an humble way, "I have done the State some service."

CAPE FEAR.

For the Journal.

Public Meeting in Brunswick County.
Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Brunswick County, irrespective of party, held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court House in Smithville, on Monday evening, December 3d, 1860, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in regard to the existing political crisis.

The meeting was organized by calling Capt. Samuel B. Price to the chair, and W. Hankins and R. W. Woodside were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz—John Meeker, J. W. Coker, Jesse Lancaster, Henry C. Leonard, and Swift Galus.

During the absence of the committee, John W. Ellis Esq., of Columbus, after being introduced to the meeting, addressed them in a speech of some length, displaying in an able and convincing manner the safety and necessity of a separation from those States whose fanaticism and wickedness exposed them and for our association to such dangerous to our liberties.

Calls were afterwards made upon Julius Wright Esq., of N. Hanover, and Swift Galus, Esq., of Brunswick, who responded in eloquent and patriotic speeches.

The Committee then reported through their Chairman, that the following resolutions, which were adopted with out a dissenting voice, were:

Resolved, That the elevation to power of a party whose whole career has been marked by a gross disregard of the sacred rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution, justly calls forth the indignation of every citizen.

zen of the Southern section of this Union who are on feeling of respect for her institutions and rights.

It is a sad spectacle to behold a Southern colonist avowedly avowing hostility to our institutions, whose ostensible purpose is to deprive us of our position as equals in this government, and by whose doctrines and authority (those of Abraham Lincoln in particular, many deeds of cruelty and blood-shed have been perpetrated against quiet and law-abiding citizens of this country, and in the account of the exercise of their constitutional rights, not reasonably to be supposed that those abuses and insults by the great gratification of their last for power.

Resolved, That we would gladly assist in cherishing and sustaining a Union halved by so many proud inspiring heresies and recollections, if we could reasonably believe that our former brotherhood could be permanently secured; but if we cannot, and not in principle and feeling, it is unworthy of preservation.

Resolved, That as a people not unappreciative of our birthrights, liberty and independence, we are willing to hazard our all in their defense; and that whenever our State shall determine to exercise the acknowledged rights of withdrawal of her delegated powers from the Government, she shall have our cordial aid and support.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to each of our Representatives in the Legislature, and to the Raleigh State Journal, and Raleigh Register, and Wilmington Journal, with a request to publish.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

SAM'L R. FRIGGE, Chairman.

Porto Rico butter, Cheese, Raisins, Macae, Sperm and Tallow, Copers, Waders, Indigo, and Cloth, etc.

W. HASKINS, } Secretaries.
R. W. WOODSIDE. }

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The Electors for President and Vice-President assembled in the Senate Chamber in the Capitol, on yesterday at two o'clock. Present: A. M. Seales, E. G. Haywood, A. W. Venable, W. A. Dixon, A. Dixon, W. B. Rodman, J. R. McLean, J. M. Clement, John W. Moore, and J. A. Fox. Mr. Venable was chosen to preside, and W. J. Saunders Esq., of this City, was appointed Secretary.

The Electors then proceeded to vote by ballot for President and Vice-President. The ten Electors voted of the State were cast for John C. Breckinridge for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President.

Mr. R. H. Whitaker, of this City, was appointed messenger to deliver the vote to the President of the Senate.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE TIDE TIDE TURNING.—A special election was held in the eighth legislative district of Massachusetts on Monday, and resulted in the triumph of Barlow Democrat, over Albio, Republican, by a majority of 12 votes. There was the election on the 6th, a tie, and consequently a new one was held. The district has heretofore, always been strong Republican by several hundred majority.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5.—The State electors met at the Capitol to-day. The Breckinridge electors declined to

will be prompt-
1, 1860.—1-17

FACTORY.
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1860.

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WILSON,
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N. C.

on, the ground that though by the technicalities
law they might be entitled to vote, they were not
fact. The nine Bell electors then filled the vacancy
and cast the vote of the State for Bell and Everett.

A STRAY COW.
TAKEN UP, about the first of November last
at the residence of Seth King, in Stamp Run
Onslow county, a LARGE RED AND WHITE
PAID COW, weighs, I suppose, about three hundred
pounds. The marks crop and half-crop in each ear. Any person
claiming the above, will come forward, prove property, pay
charges and take the cow, or she will be dealt with ac-
cording to law.
JOHN E. KING
December 1, 1860. 15-17